

DESIGNATION: INTERNATIONAL AREAS	INTENT OF DESIGNATION	METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
U.S. Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserves	To foster harmonious relationships between humans and the biosphere through an international program of policy-relevant research which integrates the social, physical, and biological sciences to address actual problems.	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has the authority to designate Biosphere Reserves pursuant to nominations made at the local level. The U.S. Man and the Biosphere Reserve program promotes ecosystem management within these Reserves by incorporating a program of protection with sustainable human use and development; documenting global change and biological diversity through monitoring, inventorying, and scientific research; and organizing regional cooperative institutions for resolving complex issues of multipurpose land use.	<p>Primary: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</p> <p>Secondary: (federal agencies related to specific site designation and/or management)</p> <p>Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and State Agency for International Development Environmental Protection Agency National Aeronautics and Space Administration National Institutes of Health National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Science Foundation Peace Corps Smithsonian Institution</p>
World Heritage Sites <i>International agreement adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, and signed by more than 146 States as of December 1996.</i>	The objective of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage is the preservation of common cultural and natural heritage sites around the world.	<p>The World Heritage Committee is the statutory body responsible for selecting new sites for the World Heritage List from among the properties nominated by the different countries.</p> <p>By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve the sites situated in its territory. Preservation for future generations then becomes a responsibility shared by the international community.</p>	<p>Primary: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) World Heritage Centre</p> <p>Secondary: Each country that has signed the Convention</p>

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Federal Ecological Preserve <i>Executive Order, March 21, 1969</i>	To withdraw a portion of the Santa Barbara Channel from mineral leasing and reserve it for scientific, recreational, and other similar uses.	Mineral leasing is prohibited within this designated area on the continental shelf.	Primary: U.S. Department of the Interior through the Minerals Management Service.
National Estuaries <i>Clean Water Act of 1987 §320</i>	To protect and improve the water quality and enhance the living resources of nationally significant estuaries and bays that are threatened by pollution, development and overuse.	A management conference is convened with participants from federal, State, and local agencies, academic institutions, interest groups, and the public. The management conference is responsible for developing a detailed Comprehensive Conservation and Development Plan to address priority problems in the bay or estuary.	Primary: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency through the Office of Water, Oceans, and Wetlands. Secondary: U.S. EPA delegates authority to the State Water Resources Control Board, which delegates authority to the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board.
National Estuarine Research Reserves <i>Coastal Zone Management Act §315</i>	To protect estuarine ecosystems that are suitable for long-term research and protection, and contribute to the biogeographical balance of the system. To enhance public awareness and understanding of estuarine areas and provide suitable opportunities for public education and interpretation.	Reserve managers identify and establish research and management priorities among the coastal issues present in the system. Research principles consistent with those of other reserves are established to guide the development and implementation of research programs.	Primary: U.S. Department of Commerce through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Sanctuaries and Reserves Division. Secondary: California Department of Fish and Game jointly manages with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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National Marine Sanctuaries <i>Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act</i> 16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.	To maintain a discrete marine area of special national significance in ocean waters as far seaward as the outer edge of the continental shelf, with the intent of protecting coastal and marine resources, while providing for multiple uses.	National Marine Sanctuaries must develop/implement comprehensive, long-term management plans tailored to the resources found within each sanctuary. Research, monitoring, and evaluation programs are established to expand knowledge of significant marine resources and improve management decision-making. Education programs are developed to enhance public awareness, understanding, and wise use of the marine and estuarine environments. Public and private uses are permitted if the activities do not threaten the basic integrity of the site's values.	Primary: U.S. Department of Commerce through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Sanctuaries and Reserves Division. Secondary: Law enforcement activities are contracted with the California Department of Fish and Game on a funds available basis.
National Park System 33 CFR Part1: General Provisions Includes following designations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Parks - National Natural Research Areas • National Monuments • National Recreational Areas • National Seashores 	To conserve scenery, national and historic objects, wildlife, and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	Congress has used more than 20 different designations for the National Park system to help describe the region or intent of the designation, such as: seashore, recreation area, historic site, etc. The term National Park is usually for the most spectacular natural areas with a variety of features. National monuments are usually smaller and established to protect historic, scientific, or natural features. National Seashores are designated to preserve regions for public recreation, education, historic preservation and scientific research. Despite the differences in designations, all units of the system are managed with the intent to "leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	Primary: U.S. Department of the Interior through the National Park Service. Secondary: State Agencies such as the Department of Fish and Game frequently assist in the management of these resources in coordination with the National Park Service or to implement existing State mandates.

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<p>National Wildlife Refuges 16 U.S.C. 668dd</p>	<p>To preserve wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, or waterfowl production areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife, including those threatened with extinction.</p>	<p>Although management plans are not required, federal or state agencies can develop plans that meet the needs of each Refuge. Certain activities, including actions that would destroy or damage any plants or animals, are prohibited unless authorized for managing a refuge or a permit is issued. The State can manage these areas pursuant to agreements with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>	<p>Primary: U.S. Department of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service.</p> <p>Secondary: California Department of Fish and Game California Department of Parks and Recreation</p>
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Areas of Special Biological Significance <i>California Ocean Plan and Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in Coastal and Interstate Waters.</i>	<p>To provide special protection to species or biological communities in specified areas such that all point source discharges, including elevated temperature, sewage, or industrial process wastes are prohibited. Discharges from nonpoint sources will be controlled to the extent practical.</p>	<p>In the 1970s, the State Water Resources Control Board established numerous Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) in marine areas. Management plans are not required prior to, or after the designation of an ASBS.</p>	<p>Primary: State Water Resources Control Board</p> <p>Secondary: Regional Water Quality Control Boards, but the Department of Fish and Game regulates fishing.</p>
California Wilderness Preservation System <i>Public Resources Code §5019.68</i> <i>14 Cal. Adm. Code 4755</i>	<p>To administer for the use and enjoyment of the people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, provide for the protection of such areas, preserve their wilderness character, and provide for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.</p> <p>These areas are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural conditions.</p>	<p>Designated by the Legislature ("wilderness areas") or State Park and Recreation Commission ("state wildernesses"), these areas remain in the jurisdiction of the state agency or agencies having jurisdiction immediately prior to inclusion in the system. A wilderness is relatively undeveloped state-owned land which has retained its primeval character and influence or has been substantially restored to a near natural appearance, without permanent improvements or human habitation, other than semi-improved campgrounds.</p>	<p>Primary: Legislature</p> <p>State Park and Recreation Commission</p>
Coastal Sanctuary <i>The California Coastal Sanctuary Act of 1994</i> <i>AB 2444 (O'Connell) Chapter 970, Stats. 1994</i>	<p>Prohibits any state agency from entering into a lease for extraction of oil/gas from state waters subject to tidal influence, except those leases in effect by Jan. 1, 1995. The SLC is authorized to enter into a lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands if it deposits are being drained by wells on adjacent federal lands and the lease is in the best interest of the State.</p>	<p>The State Lands Commission may not enter into any lease for the extraction of oil and gas from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands unless specific conditions identified in AB 2444 are met.</p>	<p>Primary: State Lands Commission (SLC)</p>

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<p>Ecological Reserves 1. <i>General Provisions:</i> <i>Fish and Game Code</i> §§1580 14 Cal.Adm.Code 630</p> <p>2. <i>Marine Resources</i> <i>Protection Act of 1990;</i> <i>Proposition 132 (§8610.4 of</i> <i>the Fish and Game Code)</i> 14 Cal.Adm.Code 630.5</p>	<p>To protect threatened or endangered native plants, wildlife, or aquatic organisms or specialized habitat types, both terrestrial and aquatic, or large heterogeneous natural marine gene pools for the future use of mankind.</p> <p>Ecological Reserves are designated to be preserved in a natural condition or to be provided some level of protection for the benefit of the general public to observe native flora and fauna and for scientific study or research. In general, all living resources in an Ecological Reserve are protected, unless specifically exempted.</p> <p>To provide scientific research related to the management and enhancement of marine resources.</p>	<p>The Department of Fish and Game, (DFG) with the approval of the Fish and Game Commission (FGC), may obtain, accept on behalf of the State, acquire, or control, by purchase, lease, easement, gift, rental, memorandum of understanding, or otherwise for the purpose of establishing ecological reserves. The FGC adopts regulations for the occupation, utilization, operation, protection, enhancement, maintenance, and administration of the reserves, including any limits on resource takings, activities, and other uses.</p> <p>The Marine Resources Protection Act (MRPA) of 1990 required the FGC to establish four ecological reserves in ocean waters with a surface area of at least two square miles each. Use is restricted to scientific research relating to the management and enhancement of marine resources. No person shall fish within a MRPA reserve unless authorized pursuant to scientific research approved by the DFG. Recreational uses are permitted in these four areas.</p> <p>The DFG enforces protection of ecological reserves through game wardens, the district attorney, as well as sheriff and peace officers.</p>	<p>Primary: Fish and Game Commission Department of Fish and Game</p> <p>Secondary: Some local agency involvement</p>

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Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve <i>Fish and Game Code §1580</i> <i>14 Cal.Adm.Code 630(b)(67)</i>	<p>To withdraw all unreserved islands, rocks, and pinnacles offshore California from settlement, sale, or entry.</p>	<p>Formerly the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary under the Bureau of Land Management. In 1983, the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the Bureau of Land Management signed an MOU, transferring management responsibilities to DFG for at least 50 years. Following the formal MOU, the Fish and Game Commission established the Reserve.</p>	<p>Primary: Department of Fish and Game</p> <p>Secondary: Bureau of Land Management</p>
Refuges <i>Fish and Game Code §§10500-10514, 10650-10677, 10711, 10770-10913</i>	<p>To protect specified invertebrates and plants for the purpose of propagating, feeding, and protecting wildlife.</p> <p>Collectively, these codes establish seven general categories of refuges: fish and game, fish, game, waterfowl, quail, marine life, and clam refuges. Designations can be established in one or more of these categories and may include other specified limitations on activity.</p>	<p>Refuges are established through legislative action. The Fish and Game Commission may accept donations, land, or wildlife, and may acquire by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, and occupy, develop, maintain, use and administer land, or land and water, or land and water rights, suitable for refuges.</p> <p>Regulations are further implemented as designated in the California Code of Regulations with limits on resource takings, activities, and other uses. The DFG enforces protection through game wardens as well as the local district attorney, sheriff, and peace officers.</p>	<p>Primary: Fish and Game Commission</p> <p>Department of Fish and Game</p> <p>Designations are made by the Legislature.</p>
State Estuary <i>AB 640 (Seastrand) Chapter 52, Stats. 1994</i>	<p>AB 640 designated Morro Bay and San Diego Bay as a State Estuary and identified Morro Bay and its watershed as a State Estuary planning area.</p>	<p>The CalEPA will convene a Morro Bay Management Plan Task Force, to include local, state, and federal agency and special interest group participation. The participants must develop and submit a management plan for Morro Bay and its watershed to the Legislature on or before July 1, 1997.</p>	<p>Primary: California Environmental Protection Agency through the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.</p>
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State Park System: Cultural Preserves <i>Public Resources Code §5019.74</i> <i>14 Cal.Adm.Code 4760</i>	<p>Natural preserves consist of distinct areas of outstanding cultural interest established within the boundaries of other state park units. The purpose of cultural preserves shall be to protect such features as sites, buildings, or zones which represent significant places or events in the flow of human experience in California.</p> <p>Areas set aside as cultural preserves shall be large enough to provide for the effective protection of the prime cultural resources from potentially damaging influences, and to permit the effective management and interpretation of the resources.</p>	<p>Designated by the Parks and Recreation Commission, Cultural Preserves are subunits of larger State Park System units.</p> <p>Complete integrity of the cultural resources are sought and no structures or improvements which conflict with such integrity is permitted.</p>	Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Commission
State Park System: State Parks <i>Public Resources Code §5019.50 et seq.</i> <i>14 Cal.Adm.Code 4751</i>	<p>To preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of such ecological regions of California as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills, and mountains. These parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other such values.</p>	<p>State Parks may be established in the terrestrial or underwater areas of the State and are managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain their native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which each park was established.</p>	Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation Naming, classification and General Plan adopted by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. Secondary: Department of Fish and Game State Lands Commission

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<p>State Park System: Historical Units <i>Public Resources Code §5019.59</i></p> <p><i>14 Cal.Adm.Code 4754</i></p>	<p>Historical units consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archaeological, and scientific interest, and archaeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events.</p> <p>Such areas, where possible, are of sufficient size to encompass a significant portion of the landscape associated with the historical units.</p>	<p>Established by the Parks and Recreation Commission, these units are named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual unit.</p> <p>The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking.</p>	<p>Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation</p> <p>Parks and Recreation Commission</p>
<p>State Park System: Natural Preserves <i>Public Resources Code §5019.71</i></p> <p><i>14 Cal.Adm.Code 4759</i></p>	<p>Natural preserves consist of distinct areas of outstanding natural or scientific significance established within the boundaries of other state park units. The purpose of natural preserves shall be to preserve a variety of resources such as rare, endangered, or representative plant and animal species and their supporting ecosystems, geological features, significant fossil occurrences or other natural features.</p> <p>Areas set aside as natural preserves shall be of sufficient size to allow, where possible, the natural dynamics of ecological interaction to continue without interference, and to provide in all cases a practical management unit.</p>	<p>Designated by the Parks and Recreation Commission, Natural Preserves are subunits of larger State Park System units.</p> <p>Habitat manipulation is permitted only in those areas found by scientific analysis to require manipulation to preserve the species or associations which constitute the basis for the establishment of the natural preserve.</p>	<p>Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation</p> <p>Parks and Recreation Commission</p>

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State Park System: State Recreation Units <i>Public Resources Code</i> §5019.56 14 Cal.Adm.Code 4753	Selected and developed to provide outdoor recreational opportunities, these areas are classified as one of the following: (a) State Beaches are areas with frontage on the ocean, or bays designed to provide swimming, boating, fishing, and other beach-oriented recreational activities; (b) State Recreation Areas are areas that provide multiple recreation opportunities to meet other than purely local needs, have terrain capable of withstanding extensive human impact, and are close to large urban centers, major routes of travel, or proven recreational resources, such as manmade or natural bodies of water; (c) Underwater Recreation Areas are areas selected and developed to provide surface and subsurface water-oriented recreation opportunities, while preserving basic resource values for present and future generations; or (d) Wayside Campgrounds are relatively small areas suitable for overnight camping and offer convenient access to major highways.	State recreation units may be established in the terrestrial or underwater areas of the State and are managed to provide compatibility with the surrounding scenic and environmental characteristics.	Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Commission Secondary: Department of Fish and Game State Lands Commission
State Park System: State Reserves <i>Public Resources Code</i> §5019.65 14 Cal.Adm.Code 4852	To preserve native ecological associations, unique faunal and floral characteristics, geological features, and scenic qualities in a condition of undisturbed integrity. State Reserves consist of areas with outstanding natural or scenic characteristics of statewide significance. Resource manipulation is restricted to the minimum required to negate the deleterious influence of man.	State Reserves may be established in the terrestrial or underwater environments of the State. While recreational use is permitted, these areas receive the highest resource protection level of any park unit general classification. Management is through onshore State Park officials. Removing living and non-living resources is prohibited except for scientific or management purposes.	Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Commission Secondary: Department of Fish and Game State Lands Commission

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State Park System: State Seashores <i>Public Resources Code §5001.6 and §5019.62</i>	<p>To preserve outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, ecological, and recreational values of the California coastline as an ecological region, and to make possible the enjoyment of coastline and related recreational activities which are consistent with preserving the principal values which contribute to public enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of those values.</p> <p>State Seashores consist of relatively spacious coastline areas with frontage on the ocean, or on bays open to the ocean, including water areas seasonally connected to the ocean, possessing outstanding scenic or natural character and significant recreational, historical, archaeological, or geological values.</p>	<p>The Legislature has designated twelve stretches of coastline, both publicly and privately owned, as State Seashores. Units of the State Park System, including State Reserves, Parks, or Beaches, may be located within and be a part of, a State Seashore. Management is consistent with State Reserves.</p> <p>State Seashores may include underwater areas within them, but may not be established solely in the underwater environment.</p>	<p>Primary: Department of Parks and Recreation</p> <p>Designations made by the Legislature or Parks and Recreation Commission.</p> <p>Secondary: Department of Fish and Game</p> <p>State Lands Commission</p>
University of California Natural Reserve System (NRS)	<p>To preserve and manage the State's natural diversity to meet the university's teaching and research needs in disciplines that require field work. Each reserve functions as an outdoor classroom or laboratory.</p>	<p>University of California Natural Reserves are designated by the Regents of the University of California. Each reserve is jointly administered and supported by the Office of the President (NRS system wide office, housed in the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Oakland) and by a designated U.C. campus depending on reserve location.</p>	<p>Primary: University of California - Office of the President NRS System Wide Office, housed in the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Oakland and by the designated U.C. campus, depending on the reserve location.</p>